

# THE EDDY CURRENT.

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## HAGERMAN IN SANTA FE.

## HE SPEAKS HOPEFULLY OF THE FUTURE.

**Beet Sugar Culture Discussed—Promises to Become a Leading Industry in New Mexico—Soil Especially Adapted to It.**

Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs the successful promoter of the lesser Pecos enterprise, accompanied by Mr. E. O. Faulkner, general manager of the Pecos Valley railroad and Mr. A. S. Goez, secretary of the Pecos Valley companies arrived in the city from Colorado this morning and have spent the day here most pleasantly. They called on the governor and other officials this forenoon and were shown the various points of historic note. This is Mr. Hagerman's first visit to Santa Fe and he and his companions displayed a genuine zest in seeking out the various attractions of the ancient capital city. He also gave a silent testimonial to the distinguishedness of Santa Fe's summer climate by sweating us overheat.

The visitors travel to Mr. Hagerman's and leave to night for Eddy and Roswell where Mr. Hagerman goes to spend ten days in looking over the splendid improvements which have been established there through his energy.

As is well known, Mr. Hagerman has spent much of his time in the midst of the money centers of the east during the past year, and report has it that one object he had in view was to arrange for the extension of the Pecos road from Roswell northeast to railroad connections in the Texas Panhandle. He was asked about this extension to-day and neatly parried the question by an observation that business and politics were two different things. "All these things will have to rest till after the election," said he.

However, Mr. Hagerman takes a very hopeful view of the general outlook for the country, and prophesies good times for the coming year, particularly for the southwest, which has never had any boom, and where the natural resources are such as to enlist the attention of men of means and intelligence even in these campaign times.

Mr. Hagerman is one of the sincerest bimetallists in the country. That he is a financier of extraordinary ability is proved by the remarkable success that has followed his vast undertakings in Colorado and New Mexico, and in the half hour's chat with the New Mexican representative had with him to-day he could not but feel that it was good to be in the presence of such a clear-headed and logical man of affairs, and one too, who evinced, not only in words, but in his deeds, his faith and confidence in the ultimate result of the great problems of finance and taxation now confronting the voters of the nation.

Mr. Faulkner was asked concerning the progress of the Pecos region and its people and he displayed extreme pleasure in verifying the excellent reports which the New Mexican has from time to time given to its readers on the subject.

"We are getting on all right down our way" said he "just now we take a special pride in our sugar beet enterprises, which promise to be immensely successful." Through Mr. Hagerman's efforts ample capital has been introduced to construct a beet sugar factory and it will be in operation by November 1. It has a capacity of 225 tons daily and its opening will give the industry an impetus in the valley that will mean a great deal in its future.

Recognizing its importance the people are everywhere enthusiastic for the success of the subject. The farmers have responded nobly to the situation and to-day as fine a crop of sugar beets as was ever grown in Nebraska, Utah or California may be seen along the ditches of the Pecos irrigation company. As an illustration of our success I may cite the fact that when Utah's first beet sugar factory was established the farmers responded the first year with 9,000 tons of beets and the second year it was not much beyond that, while we will have the first year between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of the raw material.

"Sugar beet culture, we feel, must become very popular throughout New Mexico. The soil and climate are wonderfully adapted to it and the return is \$50 to a \$100 per acre."

"Now as to the other districts in the territory that desire to take up this branch of the industry," continued Mr. Faulkner "permit me to say that anything we Pecos Valley people can do—we feel that we are the pioneers, you know anything we can do will be most heartily welcomed. We wish to encourage the growth and development of all New Mexico, every part of it. Our interests are the interests of the whole of the territory; as they prosper and progress, so shall we. There can be no doubt that the best agricultural industry is eventually to be one of the principal products of this section and I wish to say that any information as to best seed, method of cultivation, value of product, etc., will cheerfully be given

residents of New Mexico who apply to us at Eddy; and we will also free of charge, make test of the seeds sent to us from any quarter of the Territory. It took the Pecos company two years to investigate these matters but we will gladly lend our success to all other localities desiring to ascertain for them selves the value of the particular matter contained in any given quantity of sugar beets there produced.

This is surely very generous on the Pecos Valley people and no doubt many others will take advantage of it.

## HUNTING BORDER BANDITS.

Marshal Hall and his Large Posse Are Still on the Trail of the Separ Post-office Robbers—Patience of the Bandits—Credit Formed.

New Mexican.

Nothing has been heard today from U. S. Marshal E. L. Hall regarding the efforts of himself and posse to capture the gang of border bandits in southwestern New Mexico, and further news is awaited with the deepest interest.

The boldness of the bandits is something truly remarkable. After escaping from Skeleton canyon, where they were supposed to be surrounded, and passing their pursuers at Lordsburg, traveling 110 miles undiscovered, the men came within a few miles of Deming and passed the night with a ranch man. In the morning they went into town, called at the postoffice, got their mail, and their presence was not even known by the officers until they had left in a northerly direction, apparently heading in the direction of Colorado.

Besides two companies of troops from Fort Bayard, Marshal Hall is at the head of a pursuing posse of fifty men, who have formed a complete circuit, with a radius of about twenty miles, around Cook's Peak mountains, sixteen miles north of Deming, where the bandits are supposed to be heading. The marshal, at last accounts, was confident of capturing them.

Cassigoli Bros. will deliver fresh vegetables, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Orders left at this office will be filled first.

The people of Eddy county should plant to potatoes extensively, as they come into bearing early and need no peeling or slicing to evaporate and sell well in the markets. You will receive well grown cultivated trees at reasonable prices of Johnson Bros. Address, Pecos Valley Nursery, Roswell, N. M.

## Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. Derby of the U. S. army tells this:

One of our western forts was in command of a major of artillery who was constantly lamenting that his favorite arm could not be more frequently used against the Indians. Finally one day he took one of the small howitzers which defended the fort, and had it securely strapped to the back of an army mule, with the muzzle projecting over the animal's tail. With this novel gun carriage he proceeded with the captain and a sergeant to a bluff on the bank of the river, near which was encamped a band of friendly Indians. The gun was duly loaded and primed, the fuse inserted, and the mule backed to the edge of the bluff. The major remarking something about the moral effect the exhibition was likely to produce upon our Indian allies, stepped forward and applied a match to the fuse.

The curiosity of the mule was aroused. He jerked his head around to see what was going on his back, and the next second his feet were bunched together and he was making forty revolutions to the minute, while the gun was threatening everything within a radius of half a mile. The captain shinned up the only available tree. The sergeant threw himself flat on the ground and tried to dig a hole with his bayonet to crawl into, while the fat major rolled over and over alternately invoking the protection of Providence and cursing the mule. Finally the explosion came, the ball went through the roof of the fort, and the result of the gun and the wild leap of the terrified mule carried both over the bluff to a safe anchorage in the river. The dismounted party returned sadly to the fort.

Shortly after the chief of the Indians paid a visit to the fort and announced briefly, "Injum go home."

Questioned as to why, he thus explained: "Injum var' brave! help white man. Injum use gun, use bow arrow, use knife—but when white man die off, white jackass, injum no understand."

A 70-year-old, but still in the ring.

James Monroe, a stranger, while passing through Tyler county, Texas, on Sunday last stopped at the house of Mrs. Mary Hill, a widow, and asked for a drink of water. The widow invited him to partake of a watermelon she had just cut. Before the melon was disposed of they were engaged and were married Sunday evening. The groom is 63 years old and the bride 70.

## PLATFORM AS ADOPTED.

**Declaration of Principles by the Democratic Party at Chicago.**

Following is the full text of the platform as submitted by the majority of the committee on resolutions and as adopted by the convention:

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental powers and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government was founded in the best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligation and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress, under the constitution, made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

ACT OF 1873.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver, without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometalism, which has lacked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stalling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

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WE ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO MONOMETALISM, WHICH HAS LACKED FAST THE PROSPERITY OF AN INDUSTRIAL PEOPLE IN THE PARALYSIS OF HARD TIMES. GOLD MONOMETALISM IS A BRITISH POLICY AND ITS ADOPTION HAS BROUGHT OTHER NATIONS INTO FINANCIAL SERVITUDE TO LONDON. IT IS NOT ONLY UN-AMERICAN, BUT ANTI-AMERICAN, AND IT CAN BE FASTENED ON THE UNITED STATES ONLY BY THE STALLING OF THAT INDOMITABLE SPIRIT AND LOVE OF LIBERTY WHICH PROCLAIMED OUR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE IN 1776 AND WON IT IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the tramping with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

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